



THE PRISON MIRROR
This, by the way...

RECORD
Producing

CLOCK
MALES
TELE

SHADOWS

TRANSITION
SEPTEMBER 1962 OCTOBER

Pollinizer

The Mirror

Begins; Underway

Mr. Harold Barron
Completes One Year

Keeping the Eye from It



30th YEAR
TIME
go to page 10

CONTACT
NO. 12



Messenger

The Enchanted News

AGENDA

The Scribe

Satellite

3-1-77

MONTANA
TERRITORY

GREENS
64

AA Grap

COURIER

"The K.P. Telescope is published to provide the inmate with a medium of creative expression and communication, in order to cultivate a better understanding with the outside world."

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Commissioner of Penitentiaries

A. J. MacLeod, Q.C.

PENITENTIARY SERVICE

Hazen F. Smith — Warden

H.S. Bell — Deputy Warden

R. L. Lawton

Telescope Liaison Officer

FRONT COVER

This month's cover again illustrates some of the many different Penal Press magazines published monthly from the various penitentiaries around the world.

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CONTENTS

OCTOBER

NOVEMBER

DECEMBER

ARTICLES

What is a Well Adjusted Person?	C. Longlad	7
The National Parole Board		9
Allan J. MacLeod: The Man Reshaping Criminals Lives	J Kettle	11
Writing The Hard Way	No. 49040	16
Ontario Annual News Briefs for 1965	M. Daley	33
If You Want To Improve	H. Kimmel	35
Telltale Hair		36
French Prisons Change	Harry Ellis	37

FEATURES

Editorial		2
Penal News	G. Lloyd	3
Kindergarten Kapers	M. Thomason	8
Crossword Puzzle	R. Edwards	10
The Warden's Diary		14
Christmas Chapel Messages		20
Kingston A/GO/GO	Alan Baker	22
Sports Scorecard	Alan Baker	27
Letters to the Editor		39
Crossword Puzzle Answers		40

FICTION

The Choice	Doug Todd	18
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STATISTICS

High Number	2267	Parole Violations	21
Received During Months	237	Low Number (Old Series)	2157
Paroles	3	Discharged by Expiration	63
Transferred in	53	Escaped	0
Transferred out	229	Total Population	845

Permission for republication of material in this issue is freely granted on the understanding that usual credit be given.

Editorial

In every normal, human life there are four sides that must be filled to satisfy the complex requirements of a natural existence. A man must have work; he must have an avocation; he must have social intercourse with his fellow man, and he must have physical exercise, essential to his health. Whether a man's life is lived in a free world or within the walls of an institution, his needs are the same. The four-fold life is a balanced life, and the balanced life is a useful and productive one.

The first of the four basic drives common to all men is work. There are those, of course, who say they have worked, but that may be a matter of terminology. When we are doing something we thoroughly enjoy, we often fail to look upon it as work.

A man works for one or possibly all of three reasons. He works to satisfy a creative urge, to establish independence financially, or simply because he likes what he is doing.

In institutional life, work can be and often is boring and repetitious. That this is so is unfortunate for the man and for the interests of those who are trying to rehabilitate him.

Work is as necessary to man's happiness and morale as food and drink are to bodily health. It only achieves its purpose, however, when it is felt by the worker to be useful and worthwhile. Any job that leads to promotion increased prestige and self-respect is worthwhile, but jobs that are merely tasks leading nowhere are nothing but drudgery. In institutional life, the greatest need is for more adequate facilities training. Once a man's aptitude and ability have been determined, upon admission, it should be possible to place him immediately in line for the particular type of work in which he is best suited. Both shop work and classroom instruction should be always available to him.

Over the period of years which a man spends waiting release, his interest and occupation in his work should provide a powerful factor in overcoming any tendencies to anti-social thinking that might arise. The habits acquired the feeling of personal achievement and self-reliance are all lasting and worthwhile assets in the making of a new life.

How successful he will be, of course, in finding and maintaining that new life will depend entirely upon the thoroughness of the institution's rehabilitation plan as well as upon the sincerity of his own desire to benefit by it. One thing we know, that unless the plans of the institution include a graduated system whereby a man is conditioned to release by slowly increasing his privileges and the extent of his liberty until at the time of his release, he is accustomed to responsibility and trust he will surely fail.

Only those who never experienced the drugging lethargy, the hopeless and demoralizing influence of years of constant supervision and deprivation of freedom can possibly believe that a man so inflicted could revert instantly to normal living, by the simple expediency of opening a gate and thrusting him out.

That these simple truths are being more widely known and steps are being taken for sympathetic consideration of ways and means to accomplish much that is necessary along these lines, we know and appreciate. Perhaps before very long, institutional life may offer much greater hope to those whose vision lies beyond the Walls among the free. —

PENAL NEWS

NOTES ON THE NEWS

FROM

AROUND THE WORLD

G. Lloyd



THE OLD MASTER FORGER

Italy: In Caranaggio, a sleepy place of 14,000, lives Mario Feraboli, a tough 42-years-old ex-convict who has operated as a hijacker, forger, robber and counterfeiter—and has served more than 16 years behind bars in prisons throughout the continent.

Today he still uses his counterfeiting talents to make his living—but it's all perfectly legal. Feraboli now paints his banknotes instead of printing them. He does this so well the Italy's art world is heralding him as a great "pop artist" who signs his paintings "Mariolino II Falsario" which means "Little Mario, the Counterfeiter."

His paintings of a \$1 bill are worth 400 real dollars each and his neighbours think that he could make a fortune if he would only work at least three hours a day. But he claims it is too much work.

NEW LAW FOR MOTORISTS

Wisconsin: Motorists, if convicted under a new law, can be sentenced to six-months in jail and fined up to \$300 for failing to stop on a police officer's orders. The law is designed particularly to prevent accidents which occur when drivers try to avoid police cruisers.

POPULATION EXPLOSION?

New York: An analysis of the F.B.I.'s latest crime statistics reveals these startling findings. A city the size of Boise, Idaho has over 100 ex-convicts in residence at all times..... and the city of New York has at least 16,000 at all times!

The ex-convict population in the U.S. grows over 50,000 every year!

There are 360,000 Americans who have been in prison at least once in a lifetime.

With the present population growth, 1 out of 500 Americans will be in prison at least once during their life!

BORDEAUX PRISONERS SET CLOTHES ON FIRE

MONTREAL (CP) :- A group of prisoners in Bordeaux jail rattled cups against cell doors and set items of clothing on fire, in the middle of last month.

Albert Tasguay, governor of the jail, said later, that damage was minor and demonstrators were all confined to their cells.

The jail officials said that they knew of no reason for the demonstration.

MORE HALFWAY HOUSES NEEDED

It seems "Ludicrous" that more places like the Harold King farm are not operating in Canada, and that the one at Keswick Ontario, is not getting more support, Pierre Berton, banquet speaker, told the Central Ontario area of Women's Institutes members last month.

The farm, founded by Harold King, by putting released prisoners in a family environment prepares them for their return to society.

Of 223 men who spent time at the farm after their release, only 19 have returned to prison, Mr. Berton said and pointed out the national rate for returns to prison is about 60 per cent.

Except for a 20 per cent diem governmental subsidy, the farm exists solely on public subscription.

A social worker is badly needed to take some of the burden from the shoulders of both Mr. and Mrs. King who are on 24-hour duty. Building a dormitory would mean more men could be reclaimed, and establishment of a dozen or more farms of this type could save the taxpayers the \$25,000 it costs on the average to keep a man in prison, said Mr. Berton.

Donations, he said, should be sent to the Harold King Farm Foundation Keswick, Ontario.



RED CROSS AT WORK

The Kingston Branch of the Red Cross Society visited this institution recently, collecting approximately 400 pints of blood from the inmates.

DEATH PENALTY BACKED

Tuebingen, Germany: The death penalty for sex crimes was favored by 47 per cent of West Germans questioned in a poll here recently. Capital punishment is outlawed in Germany.

'JAYCEES' TIP THEIR HAT TO US

The City of Kingston's Santa Claus parade has passed on for another year! Gone, in the unerring march of time, are the whirling majorettes; the bands of brass and trumpet; the clowns and serpents; and all the pageant's floats resplendent in their hues of red gold..... but not forgotten.

Last month a few days before Christmas, an odd assemblage of inmate carpenters and painters gathered in the auditorium to view slides of the parade which were provided by the Kingston 'Jaycees'. Representing the Jaycees were Mr. Leroy Wannamaker, Vice President and Mr. Robert Clark, Past President. The viewing over Mr. Wannamaker asked Warden Smith to come forward and then with evident pleasure presented him with a beautiful plaque in appreciation for the contributions (floats) designed by the inmates of this institution. It reads:

The Kingston Jaycees express their sincere appreciation to the officers and inmates of the Kingston Penitentiary for their valuable assistance in making each year's Santa Claus parade an outstanding success.

NEW BILL SIGNED

Governor Tawes of Maryland, recently signed into law a far-reaching work release bill for the State, which will allow men serving long term sentences and life imprisonment offenders to participate in a state wide program. Prisoners will be allowed to leave the prisons each morning to work in close-by cities.

Via: Md. Carrier.

CLINICS FOR CRIMINALS REQUESTED

Toronto: Forensic clinics for mentally ill persons convicted of criminal offences were requested by the Central Ontario area of Women's Institutes meeting last month.

The FWIO will ask the provincial government to set up clinics in co-operation with the Canadian Medical Assoc. and the Canadian Bar Association.

The clinics would act as a service to the courts, probation staff and parole boards in:

(a) Determining the type, length and place of sentence and the advisability of probation.

(b) Giving treatment when indicated, while the criminal is in prison.

(c) Providing guidance when probation is granted.

The Lambton Mills Women's Institute submitted the resolution at the last moment and said that certain persons, convicted of criminal offences who are mentally disturbed, are sometimes released with no improvement in their condition.

The association felt proper diagnostic appraisal would give the courts a sounder basis for sentence and treatment and would help in reviewing the prisoner's request for parole.

One member who refused to give her name, said "the police say something should be done but they are restricted by the civil liberty laws and they feel it should come under psychiatric treatment.

"One of the leading psychiatrists advised us that because of our civil liberty laws, they are unable to detain persons for the period of time required to cure them.

"According to a medical doctor some are never cured and should be removed from society for the safety of themselves and the public," she said.

JAIL TIME CREDITED

Massachusetts has recently passed a bill crediting all prisoners sentenced to prison terms for their time spent in jail awaiting trial. The law is retroactive

and applies to all state prisoners in confinement. Massachusetts is the third state to enact a law of this type.

Via: Folsom Observer

UNION BUSTING

New York: Auburn teamster-union officials have charged warden Lavalee of "Union Busting." In a telegram to Governor Rockefeller the union's executive directors stated that Auburn's warden was permitting prisoners to unload trucks in the busy streets of town in competition with union laborers.

5 SET JAIL FIRES TO GET PEN TERM

COBOURG (CP) :- Five inmates of Ontario's maximum security reformatory at Millbrook pleaded guilty to charges of arson in court last month and were sentenced to two years in Kingston Penitentiary.

Each of the men told Magistrate R.B. Baxter the same basic story: "They set the fires as a last effort to have themselves transferred to the penitentiary where training facilities are available."

They said their complaint is based on the habit of some Ontario magistrates in passing sentences of two years less a day.

Under existing rules this means the convicted men spend their prison terms in provincial reformatories which are not usually equipped for trades training. Men sentenced to two or more years automatically go to a federal institution.

NEW YORK FACES COURT CRISIS

The New York Citizens Conference on the Courts has called for the abolition of the elective system by which New York judges are now selected. In a statement released publicly last month, the conference called for immediate changes in the New York Judicial System because:

"The crisis in the courts of New York demands immediate and sweeping changes in the administration of justice. While the citizens of this state can take justifiable pride in the improvements of the recent past, these gains will be diluted unless further steps are taken to complete the task so well begun."

"Election of judges should be abolished. Judges should be freed from all political obligations and removed from political pressures."

BIKE THIEF CAUGHT

Kitzingen, West Germany (AP): A young bank robber pulled off a 4,000 mark (\$1,000) holdup but was caught because his getaway transportation was-



DONORS RESTING AFTER GIVING

The Red Cross comes to K.P. twice a year bringing tobacco, cokes, coffee and cookies for those who give.

n't fast enough. Only 15 minutes after robbing the Kitzingen People's Bank, police caught up with Emil Hob, 21, pedalling from the scene on a bicycle.

SHOPLIFTERS DON'T MAKE MUCH MONEY

San Francisco, (UPI): The average shoplifter takes four items with a total value of \$3.75 every time he sallies forth to steal reports one merchants' protective service.

Actual cases of 8,521 shoplifters were studied by Commercial Service Systems, Inc.

The company reported that the adult shoplifter is usually between 18 and 29 years old. Of the cases studied, the split between male and female was just about even.

The supermarket's drug and sundries section was the most theft-prone area, with the 3 to 6 p.m. time period on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday particularly vulnerable.

TOLD TO IGNORE RULING

New Jersey: Chief Justice J. Weintraub of the New Jersey Supreme Court has directed all judges in his state to ignore a landmark ruling by the U.S. Court of Appeals which had set aside two murder convictions because the defendants had not been advised of their right to counsel and to refrain from making statements.



T.B. X-RAYS

The mobile unit comes to this institution once a year and everyone gets their chest x-rayed whether they want to or not.

GRADUATION GIFTS

Arkansas: Thirty-five men who could not read or write five months ago received fourth grade diplomas in special graduation exercises at Cummins prison farm according to THE FORUM, Nebraska prison weekly.

As a graduation gift, Prison Superintendent Dan D. Stephens gave each man a 20 day reduction on his sentence. The men will enter a class designed to take them through the sixth grade.

SOLITARY ABOLISHED

Michigan: Director Gus Harrison of this state's Department of Correction has ruled that solitary confinement shall end in the state prisons.

"Solitary confinement," he said, "Is a cruel and barbaric practice. Since the new rule went into effect there has been no increase in the number of disciplinary problems; to the contrary, there have been fewer than at any time in my memory."

OPPOSING VIEWPOINTS

Atty. General Katzenbach and Senator Robert C. Byrd (D-Va.) assumed opposing viewpoints about crime while being interviewed in a panel discussion. Katzenbach said that police should be equipped with weapons that would knock out, rather than kill fleeing suspects. Senator Byrd said he prefers guns that will put bullets in the brains of lawbreakers.

NEW CENTRE PLANNED TO REPLACE OLD JAILS

The Ontario government today announced it will build a new \$1,000,000 multi-county detention centre to replace four century-old country jails in the Napanee area.

The county jails have been criticized as inefficient and inhumane for decades. They are so old the Reform Institutions Minister Allan Grossman said some may be saved as museums.

The governor of one of the jails to be replaced said last year: "If we kept animals where we keep our men, we'd have the Humane Society on our backs."

The jails to be replaced by the single centre are in Picton, Napanee, Belleville and Kingston, Ontario. The new centre will serve the counties of Frontenac, Hastings, Prince Edward, and Lennox-Addington. It will hold up to 112 prisoners in separate maximum and minimum security buildings.

Special facilities for treatment of prisoners and visits with families and lawyers will be included.

Other possibilities are market gardening, reforestation, road sign and picnic table construction.

"The old and the young the sophisticated and the unsophisticated, the sick and the healthy, the deviate and the normal, the addict and the dangerous have not always been adequately separated and classified," Grossman said.

He specifically mentioned how "town drunks" shouldn't be treated as criminals.

The jail will have at least 15 acres for recreation and gardening facilities for the minimum offenders.

Grossman said he hoped three more centres serving up to 16 counties might be started in the next year. An early possibility is rebuilding Hamilton jail to serve the city and Wentworth county and possibly Halton county.

SECURITY INCREASE IN WASHINGTON

Reports of molestation by woman employees of the State Department has caused an increased alert by officers of the General Services Administration who are responsible for the security of State Department buildings.

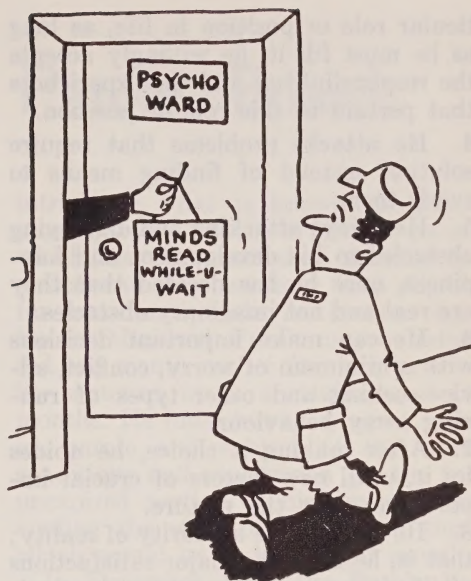
One report by a secretary stated that she was thrown to the floor by an unidentified assailant who fled at the approach of other office workers.

Measures including increased personnel and more diligent patrolling have been adopted to guard against further incidents.

What Is A Well Adjusted Person?

Nowadays when we wish to characterize approvingly some one we know, the term "well-adjusted" comes inevitably to mind. No longer will "honorable", "ambitious", "generous" or any of a hundred similar epithets suffice. For what are all the virtues worth, we say, if a person does not get along with himself and with the members of the little world in which he lives, moves and has being. Perhaps the change of styles in the way of evaluating our fellows, the abandonment of external yardsticks, moral or otherwise, is all to the good. To judge a person in terms of himself, examining him as a machine whose performance is either smooth and efficient or irregular and wasteful, does give us a more intimate and truthful picture of a man. At any rate the ideal of our age, and a primary aim of all our education, is the integrated personality, the one that functions as a unit.

How does the well-adjusted person behave? Why do we say that one person is well adjusted and another is not? It is easy enough to attach a label to someone but when we try to tell what is behind the label we run into diffi-



culties. One is really hard put to draw up a list of standards of adjustments. Though volumes have been written on this theme, and especially on the factors in a person's life that make or mar a good adjustment, the following list of 20 items attempts to set up certain simple criteria. They apply to everyone regardless of age, sex, intelligence or education, and are drawn from factual observation of well-adjusted and poorly adjusted individuals.

Lest the reader grow dismayed at the thought that he must measure up to the entire 20 standards before he can qualify for the honors, it should be observed that the list taken as a whole paints an ideal picture. Most of us may well be content with passing muster on a majority of the items.

1. The well-adjusted person is able and willing to assume the responsibilities appropriate to each age or period of life as he reaches it.
2. He participates with pleasure in the experiences that belong to each successive age level, neither anticipating those of a later period nor holding on to those of an earlier stage.
3. Though he may object to a par-

ticular role or position in life, as long as he must fill it, he willingly accepts the responsibilities and the experiences that pertain to this role or position.

4. He attacks problems that require solution instead of finding means to evade them.

5. He enjoys attacking and destroying obstacles to his development and happiness, once he has decided that they are real and not imaginary obstacles.

6. He can make important decisions with a minimum of worry, conflict, advice-seeking and other types of running away behaviour.

7. After making a choice, he abides by it, until new factors of crucial importance enter the picture.

8. He accepts the authority of reality; that is, he finds the major satisfactions of life in accomplishments and experiences that take place in the real world and not in the realm of daydreams and make believe.

9. His thinking is a blue-print for action, not a device for delaying or escaping it.

10. He draws lessons from his defects instead of finding excuses for them.

11. He does not magnify his successes or extend their application from the field in which they originally occurred.

12. He knows how to work while working, and play while playing.

13. He is able to say "No" to situations that may provide temporary sat-

isfaction but that, over a longer period, run counter to his best interests.

14. He is able to say "Yes" to situations that are momentarily unpleasant but that ultimately will aid him.

15. He is able to show his anger directly when injured and to act in defence of his rights, with both indignation and action appropriate in kind and amount to the injury.

16. He is able to show his affection directly and to give evidence of it in acts that are fitting in amount and kind to its extent.

17. He can endure emotional pain or frustration, whenever it is not in his power to alter the cause.

18. He has his habits and mental attitudes so well organized that he can quickly make the essential compromises called for by the difficulties he meets.

19. He is able to bring his energies together and concentrate them effectively on a single goal, once he has determined to achieve it.

20. He would not change, even if he could, the fact that life is an endless struggle, in which human purposes are hurled against external resisting forces, human and natural. He knows, and makes use of the knowledge, that in this struggle the person who fights himself least will have the most strength and the best judgement left for the outside battle.

KINDERGARTEN KAPERS

The lights are dim; I must not miss him. Oh!
I see him, there, the last one in the row.
Their cards spell "C-H-R-I-S-T-M-A-S," as
they chant in rhymes:

He knows his verse; I've heard it many times.
But, suddenly he looks so pale, so small,
As in the deathless quiet of this hall,
In monotone, I hear toothless son
Recite his lines, in blithe oblivion,
While utter agony suspends my breath
Each time he thumbles patht the letter eth.

— Mary M. Thomason

The National Parole Board

During 1964 the Board made decisions in 9,982 cases, of which 7,936 were with respect to granting or refusing parole. In 1,868 cases parole was granted and in 5,599, they were denied. There were 469 cases which were subject to further review and the possibility of Minimum Parole at a later date.

During the first six years of its operation the Board granted parole to 12,389 inmates. Of those, during the same period, 1,260 had to be returned to custody; 625 were returned because they misbehaved on parole, or violated the conditions of their certificate, or committed a minor offence - the others had their paroles forfeited because they committed an indictable offence. This means that on the average for the first six years, 90 per cent of those released on parole completed their period on parole without causing any trouble or committing further offences.

In September 1964, the parole Board

introduced what is known as 'Minimum Parole'. This is a form of parole which may be granted to selected inmates who may not have been eligible for maximum parole. An inmate eligible for Minimum Parole may be released one month earlier for each year of his sentence, up to a maximum of six months. He must however, agree to be on parole and subject to the usual conditions and supervision for the full unexpired portion of his sentence, including the statutory remission time, which would be at least eight months.

In December 1964, the Parole Regulations were amended to provide for the review of a sentence of imprisonment to two years or more to a federal penal institution, after the inmate has served at least nine months of his sentence. This means that inmates serving a sentence of two years, may be considered for parole after serving nine months.

"Many men upon their release carry prison about with them into the air, and hide it as a secret disgrace in their hearts, and at length like poor, poisoned things, creep into some hole and die. It is wretched that they should have to do so, and it's wrong, terribly wrong of society that it should force them to do so. Society takes upon itself the right to inflict appalling punishment on the individual, but it also has the supreme voice of shallowness, and fails to realize what it has done. When the man's punishment is over, it leaves him to himself; that is to say it abandons him at the very moment its highest duty toward him begins. It really is ashamed of its own action, and shuns those whom it has punished, as people shun a creditor whose debt they cannot pay, or one on whom they have inflicted an irreparable wrong. I can claim on my side, that if I realize what it has inflicted on me....there should be no bitterness or hatred on either side. The terrible thing about prison is not that it breaks hearts—hearts that were not made to be brokenbut that it turns one's heart to stone."

—OSCAR WILDE

TELESCOPE CROSSWORD PUZZLE

1	2	3	4	))))((	5	6	7	))))((	8	9	10	11
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43	44	45	))))((	46		47		))))((	48	49	50	
51			52					))))((	53			
54				))))((	55			))))((	56			
57				))))((	58			))))((	59			

Across

- To Pain.
- A Little Devil.
- European city.
- Happy, sad, etc.
- One of the Stooges.
- Smallest particle.
- Greek God
- Marquis (German).
- Man's name.
- Nearly 39½ ins. (Fr.)
- Japanese money.
- A water bird.
- Length of time. (pl., abv.)
- A kind of sweet sugar.
- to dance by.
- Alaskan city.
- Organ.
- City in Nevada.
- To deny what has been said.
- A sudden devergence.
- and bolt.
- A good for the day
- A meadow.
- Bright, easily understood.
- To take a chair.
- Protector from rain.
- Love (Latin).
- Corn bin.
- Division or share.
- To forbid.
- Allowance.
- Greek Letter.
- Sky God (Assyrian)

Down

- So be it (Lat.)
- Heart of a fruit.
- Ruffians
- Winn and Sullivan.
- Very large.
- A ditch around a castle.
- Mason. (T. V.)
- A rowing pole.
- To dwell.
- Great kindness.
- A sign of what is to be.
- Cow noise.
- Pacific.
- A large wave.
- An African antelope.
- Actor: (Chaney).
- Consume.
- One who deals in seeds.
- A house for lodgers.
- A small bed.
- Emanate.
- Christmas.
- Laundry fiddler.
- A fine fabric.
- Strong desire.
- Turkish ruler.
- Fit for.
- A mass of blood.
- A very small quantity.
- Run easily.
- To decay.
- Gardner (First name).

Answers on page 40

The Man Reshaping Criminals' Lives

By

John Kettle.

The gaunt old penitentiaries squat on the landscape like slag heaps. An air of abandonment surrounds these despairing reliquaries of unwanted men and women. The huge stones and iron restrain not only the wicked and vicious but the weak and foolish too. As massive cages they hold very tight. As schools — correctional institutions — they are ludicrously inappropriate.

Over the years people have come to believe that however much has been gained by punishment and isolating the dangerous and hostile third of the criminal population, much more has been lost in brutalizing and defeating the reformable two thirds.

If any one man can be said to have led the reform of this system, it is the present Commissioner of Penitentiaries, Allan J. MacLeod. Last month the cabinet confirmed yet another step in the vast program of building, modernization, and reorganization that virtually started in 1949 when Justice Department Lawyer MacLeod was assigned to work with the Royal Commission on

the revision of the Criminal Code. By 1967 that program should be substantially complete. It will have produced a unique penitentiary system.

Allan MacLeod's family came from Sydney, Nova Scotia, but he was born — in November 1918 — in Revelstoke, B. C. The family soon returned to the Maritimes, however, and MacLeod's upbringing was all by the ocean: school in Sydney, then Mount Allison University in Sackville, N. B., (where he got his B. A. in 1939), then the law school of Dalhousie U in Halifax. That year, 1942, he was commissioned in the West Nova Scotia Regiment and served in Italy with them.

The war was over, he was called to the Nova Scotia Bar in 1945, joining the Justice department in Ottawa in 1946. His first assignments were to the department's work on civil litigation, but from 1950 to 1952 the bright young lawyer was on the criminal code revision committee, and it was he who drafted the revised code which came into force in 1955. At the same time he was superintendent of bankruptcy.

It was in 1954 that MacLeod was appointed director of Justice's criminal law section and also director of the remission service, the forerunner of today's parole board. Through most of the 50's he was also secretary of the criminal law section of this professional body, the Canadian Bar Association.

By then appointments were following one another with ever greater speed as MacLeod moved up the hierarchy. In 1959 he was appointed chairman of the departments correctional planning committee, which spent 15 months investigating the whole penitentiary system. In 1960 he was made commissioner of the penitentiary service, in 1962 chairman of the committee on juvenile delinquency.

He views his 20-year rise to prominence calmly. What first interested him in Penitentiaries? I asked, half-expecting to be told of a life-long interest in

penal reform. But no: "Initially, it was an assignment."

And how has he reacted since? "The great change for me, certainly since 1960, has been from doing legal work as such to being an administrator. There's a lot more human interest in the work of the service than there is as a lawyer in the Department of Justice. As a lawyer you give legal opinions but you rarely know what happens afterwards. As an administrator you can know."

The philosophy of the Canadian Penitentiary Service was summarized by Commissioner MacLeod in a speech to the John Howard Society of Hamilton, Ont., last year. Said he: "We hope to change many of these offenders into law-abiding citizens by providing a program of training that will make up for many of the deficiencies of his early upbringing — deficiencies that produced the distorted sense of values that led him at last to the penitentiary."

"We think that our major task is to bring to the inmate a sense of self discipline. By that I don't mean merely the discipline that is necessary to ensure good order and good conduct. Rather I mean self discipline, so that he will develop self-control, self reliance, and self respect. These are the qualities that most prisoners lack."

"These are also the qualities that men must possess before we can expect them — or they can hope — to live in peace in the free community More and more we shape our daily program at work education, and recreation to produce this result."

"The penitentiary service has two purposes," he replied. "One is to keep custody of those persons who are sent to us by the courts. But equally important is to attempt by means of training to turn back to society a better and more responsible citizen than we received."

"Until we developed this reorganization, five years ago, the emphasis was

much more on custody. The only institutions we operated were maximum security institutions, to the number of eight."

"As of today we operate six maximum security institutions and one medium security for narcotic-addict treatment, in British Columbia."

"So at the present time we have under construction simultaneously as many major institutions as were built between 1880 and 1960."

Allen MacLeod's chairmanship of the correctional planning committee provided him his first direct look at the whole penitentiary system. The committee's report was never made public. But essentially it underlined three main points:

Every one of the institutions was overcrowded. Because of that there was substantial idleness — "and idleness is the despair of anyone who operates a prison system," says MacLeod feelingly.

The prison staff were "Certainly not adequate in numbers nor sufficiently trained to carry on an effective program of inmate training." Their uniforms, it seemed to the committeemen were "much too military:" khaki, lots of brass, and so on. (They have been changed to civilian-style clothes of Air Force blue.)

The penitentiary service was strangling itself in its own red tape, in effect landing every problem large and small on the headquarters staff in Ottawa. Now there are regional directors, much more decentralization of authority.

As recently as 1960, 94 percent of the prisoners were in maximum security pens. By last year that number had been reduced to 60 percent. Eventually it will go down to 37 or 38 percent.

The rest will be in medium and minimum security pens. The distinction is based on an inmate's capacity to reform and learn and on the likelihood of his escaping and being dangerous if he does.

Soon no pen will hold more than 450



JOYCEVILLE INSTITUTION — MEDIUM SECURITY

inmates, a size comparable with a school or a battalion, "where the warden knows every inmate," explains MacLeod, "and is able to go around and see what is happening, instead of being just an unknown figure who deals with the paperwork. I'm confident that in two or three years we're going to be the only country in the world with only small institutions."

The effort to discriminate between classes of prisoners has led to some interesting problems of organization. Maximum security for the hard nuts requires buildings that are as escape proof and undamageable as human ingenuity can devise. Minimum security buildings are more or less conventional "civilian" construction. But medium security?

Says Penitentiaries' Facilities Planning Officer (or architect) Ian Simpson: "The problem was to arrange the needs of security and control so that they don't form an environment that the inmate finds hostile, such as would harm the training program. We've avoided iron bars in the inmates cells. In fact we look upon the cell as a bedroom, with a standard window such as he would have at home. Then we have a concrete sun screen that provides a degree of security and also keeps the room comfortable by shielding the window."

Two more innovations that Penitentiaries are trying now, or soon will be: community release centres, and universal parole.

The release centres will be large houses in cities, with rooms for a dozen or more prisoners on temporary parole near the end of their sentences. There they'll get used to living in the free community again. Probable locations: Vancouver, Toronto, Montreal, and Moncton N. B., for a start.

On parole, MacLeod says: "It's my own feeling that every inmate who comes out of the penitentiary should do so under supervision, and that parole should be a direct extension of our program. If the purpose of imprisonment is to protect the public, wouldn't supervised release be a lot better than the situation now, when four out of five come out free and disappear into the community."

It's a good question. And as he spoke it I thought that it typified the thinking of this man who must every day tread a narrow line between the role of policeman and the role of a social worker: between the tasks of protecting society from its wolves and of reforming the feeble, the venal, and the foolish — of offering them a chance to regain or even acquire self-discipline.

Via...Canada Month

The world is full of willing people; some willing to work, the rest willing to let them.



The Warden's Diary

1847

From out of the past — from the time Kingston Penitentiary served what was known as Upper Canada — comes a day from another century. Each month the TELESCOPE brings you excerpts from the Warden's Diary. The only change from the original book are the Officer's names

I attended to see convicts proceed to their cells and visited in the prison after the convicts had gone in.

Mr. Murray reported all correct after lock-up, and we inspected all shops.

Visited the prison between nine and ten o'clock p.m. Convict Joseph Duiro making a noise in his cell; said he was sick, being in a melancholy state of mind. I sent him to the hospital according to his wish.

Two convicts arrived from Cobourg in charge of Sheriff Fortune on commuted sentences. Read over the rules and temptations to the newly arrived convicts, a villainous-looking pair.

I released convict Duclos from punishment on his representation that he was not talking — not that I have the least confidence in his statements, but I am inclined to treat him with consideration. Also spoke with the convict Robert Minden who is on punishment but I have no confidence in what he states.

At noon court today, I sentenced: William Bishop to six meals bread and water and three nights without bed for

acting in his cell in a beastly manner, breathing hard, and other obscene conduct, causing the convicts to laugh and disturbing the Wing.

John Flaharty, ordered confined to the dark cell till further orders and to be chained with water punishment for obtaining leave from his guard to go to the backhouse a short time before the closing of the prison and not returning within a proper time. His absence was reported to the Deputy Warden who ordered a strict search to be made for him and after some examination, he was discovered concealed away in a shed evidently with intent to try to make his escape. This convict's conduct has been very bad since his admission to the prison.

Shadrac Elcie to four meals bread and water for coming up to the guard in the West and Swearing: "By God, my sheet was wet with sweat as a consequence of the work I am doing!"

Peter Terry admonished for going to the forge and melting rosin to make gum and dirtying the drinking cup by pouring the rosin in it.

John Delore: ordered that the said John Delore be confined to the dark cell for forty-eight hours and water punishment, for laying hold of the guard when spoken to for not coming out of his cell in his proper place. And when the guard had pried himself from his grasp he seized him again with both hands and showed an intention to push him over the rail of the third range.

William Jones emptying the contents of his bucket in his cell on the third range in order that it might run down on the guard as he stood at the door of the Wing whilst admitting the Deputy Warden to visit the prison.

I visited the Work Shops, Stone Shed Yard Dining Hall and Hospital between two and three o'clock when all was correct except the convict Victor Joslin who is unwell in mind as he threatens to hang himself. Dr. Duhron called in an officer. Had up Roy Van Avery, but — worthless fellow — he requires to be kept under himself. Also while in the Shoe Shop, the acting Overseer, Norman MacCarthy, mentioned to me that convict Harold Bernard had a string with a lump of lead attached to it with the intention of attacking convict Joseph Durand who had spoken of his bad conduct to the Deputy Warden. Locked him up.

Attended later to see convicts proceeded to their cells and counted in. Then went home to supper.

I visited the prison between eight and nine o'clock p.m. — all then quite.

I delivered the keys to Guard Johnson at five o'clock a.m. After bucket parade, I attended to see convicts proceeded to the Roman Catholic Chapel as I am informed that there is much in-

tercourse carried on the way there. Indeed, I regret to note that the chapels are made a place of communication among convicts and if reported by the guards within these past few months, they got into the habit of denying the truth of the report made by the guards or other officers. I am of the opinion that this proceeds from the attention that has for some time past been given to their assertions.

I questioned and discharge the convict Antonio Longchamps liberated by Pardon — a well disposed convict.

I return from my Leave of Absence this afternoon, went in the Yard; all was well except the convict Collins in the Shoe Shop who had made an assault and battery upon one of the foremen without any provocation. I visited the Shoe Shop and called upon Overseer Gibson for an explanation of the Conduct of Collins which as far as I can learn is unpardonable. Requested Mr. Gibson to send the foremen to my office who gave the same account as Gibson that the said assault and battery was without cause and must be dealt with in such a way as to make an example of him for the guidance of other passionate and worthless scoundrels. (Next day, I gave only one dozen and a half strokes of the lash as Mr. Ferguson is of the opinion that Collins is not too strong).

After the convicts proceeded to their cells for the night, I accompanied Deputy Warden Murray on an inspection of the shops.

I returned to the prison at ten o'clock that night and found that all was well with snores resounding from the ranges.

THE MOON-SHINES LOW:

Douglasville, Ga.—Would-be moonshiners found a ready-made piece of equipment in a junk yard here. Police Chief Grady Taylor said they stole a 3,000 gallon vat from the yard recently.

The vat was part of a still confiscated several weeks ago. Officers destroyed part of the still, but gave the tank to the junk yard. *Via: Presidio*

Writing

The Hard Way

by No. 49040

As the reader at a large magazine began his laborious daily task of going through the unsolicited manuscripts in the slush pile, his eye fell on a familiar name and address:

Bob Brent
A-28743

Lansing, Kansas.

He turned to the first page of the neatly typed, 4,000-word short story and began reading. When he had finished it he sent it along to the editor. In due course it appeared in print and the author received a substantial check.

There is, of course, nothing unusual about this story—except that the author was an inmate of the Kansas State Prison and the numbers in his address were his prison identification.

Bob Brent (a fictitious name) is just one of many writers in stripes who occupy some 232 federal and state prisons throughout the United States. These prison writers probably number several thousand. That's not many, perhaps, when you consider that the population at any given time averages about 215,000 men and women, but they are a prolific lot, submitting hundreds of short stories, articles, and novels to every conceivable publication. Moreover, many of them sell their writing.

To the ordinary aspiring author who bemoans the fact that he "just doesn't have the time to do as much writing

as I'd like to," prison authors may appear to be a pretty lucky lot. After all, they have nothing but time. But this advantage is prodigiously offset by several factors that make writing behind prison walls anything but ideal.

In addition to the usual editorial taboos, for example, authors in prison are subjected to intricately specialized lists of do's and don'ts. While some states have no censorship to speak of, others strangle writing until whatever manuscripts are produced resemble gradeschool drivel. According to literary agent Lee Felton of Hollywood, censorship reached its zenith in an encounter one of his prison clients had with an official who refused to approve a Western story in which the leading characters wore the customary six-shooters because, as he put it, "the author was showing how to commit a crime."

Another prisoner, who had sold his first novel to a publishing house, received a substantial advance on his second, only to learn, when he submitted it to the censor, that it was considered objectionable because of several scenes that "portrayed violence." The author had to return the advance and postpone the marketing of his second novel until after his release.

Still another problem is that writers are usually allowed to submit manuscripts only to those magazines that appear on an "approved" list. Some states, to be sure, do not have a list, but all twenty-two institutions in the U.S. Bureau of Prisons as well as California, Oregon, Oklahoma, Florida, and Rhode Island do, and there are others.

Generally, a manuscript is submitted first to a designated censor (often the prison librarian), who reads the offering and decides whether it meets all of the pertinent criteria. California's regulations, for example, read:

No manuscript shall be permitted to leave an institution if it is devoid of material of de-



finite library merit, or is so poorly written as to render it unfit for publication, or if it contains: plagiarized material, salacious, libelous, pornographic or lurid material: any material criticizing any governmental agency institution, or any personnel connected therewith; any material which appears to glorify crime or delinquent conduct or which deals with the technique of committing crimes; any material which might be offensive to any race, nationality, religious faith, political party or other group of citizens, or reference to the fact that the writer is an inmate of a state prison.

If it passes that hurdle, it is forwarded to the associate superintendent or warden, along with the recommendation of the censor. If he, too, approves it, the manuscript is mailed. That is, unless you happen to be an inmate in a federal prison or correctional institution. In that case your manuscript must finally be forwarded to the Bureau of Prisons in Washington, D.C., for yet another approval.

Are those the only vexations? Not quite. Most state institutions and all federal institutions prohibit their charges from entering any literary contests, with the exception of two that were established primarily for material written by men and women in prison.

Moreover, there is a host of minor obstacles. What, for example, does the ordinary writer do when he runs out of manuscript bond typewriter ribbons, or envelopes? Simple. He makes a quick trip to stationery store and picks up whatever he needs. But for those practicing the craft behind bars, the acquisition of material is somewhat more complex. Prison canteens, which stock a wide variety of toilet articles and edibles, seldom carry the supplies a writer needs. They must be ordered through a special arrangement. The necessary money is deducted from the inmate's account, a cash voucher is mailed to a dealer in a stationery supply house, and, after a delay of two weeks or a month, the goods finally arrive. It can be quite an ordeal.

And so can the problems of research. The typical prison library is not quite the Library of Congress, and a single missing fact can, as ever write knows, delay an article for months.

But whatever our discouragements, I have found that most editors and publishers want to be helpful. One inmate, for example, cultivated a friendship with the editor of a magazine that had bought several of his pieces. During their exchange of letters, the inmate mentioned that he would like to write more often, but was able to borrow a friend's typewriter only once a week. By return mail the editor sent a gleaming portable typewriter.

It's things like that — and the occasional letters of acceptance — that keep us going. Trying to write in an eight-by-ten cell, with an old Rinso carton for a desk, isn't the easiest way to do it. But it can have its rewards.

THE CHOICE

by Doug Todd

Four days now. Four long, hunger-filled days. The choice was becoming distressingly obvious. Not having had a scrap of food since arriving on the island, Matt regarded his dog through thoughtful eyes.

It was the dog, strangely enough, who had saved them only to end up in this predicament. Fire had broken out on board ship and the dog's barking had roused Matt from sleep. Matt had picked him up and together they clambered into a lifeboat and drifted off in the night. Of any other survivors, Matt was unaware. He watched the ship glow brightly in the distance and then disappear.

On the following day they sighted and arrived at this desolate island in the middle of nowhere. When Matt cached the lifeboat, he noticed the axe fastened to the inside of the little craft and wondered what use he could make of it. A chilling utilization presented itself. Matt looked away from the razor-edged axe to the dog. The dog returned the look with baleful eyes as though he, too, had guessed the dreadful import of the axe.

"Well, Spot," said the seaman, "you and I have been shipmates since you were a pup. So we'll wait the day out and see if we can sight a rescue ship."

'Spot' was a misnomer for the poor animal. The dog was one of that spe-

cial breed of mongrel whose ancestry was open to question. His tawny hide was unmarked by any variation of colour. No spots, dots, patches or stripes showed anywhere and Matt, in one of his more facetious moods had bestowed the appellation of Spot upon him.

Matt lumbered to his feet and began to pace the beach and hopefully scan the horizon. Spot obediently followed his master — he would stop and then resume his dog-trot at Matt's discretion.

The island was barren of animal life. No bird was to be seen, ergo no birds could be captured and no bird's eggs were available. Vegetation was sparse — the grass that grew in patches was bitter to the taste and inedible, as were the leaves from the few trees which bore neither fruit nor nuts, only leaves — indigestible, unpalatable, green leaves. Presumably there were a million fish in the ocean, but how does one catch fish with an axe?

The day wore on with no sign of help coming from the sea. There were no sails, no smoke spirals, nothing but water with billowing miles of waves. Somewhere on the vast ocean there were ships, but not a soul aboard one of those vessels knew that a man and his dog lay stranded and starving on this island.

At sunset, Matt flopped down exhausted on the beach. He realized he was growing weaker and knew he couldn't last much longer without some kind of sustenance.

Spot sank noiselessly down beside him and regarded his master with a quizzical look. There was no reproach in those brown eyes, only trust. Spot knew he hadn't been fed for some time. Something was wrong but this master of his, this God would come through. He had in the past. Spot had faith.

Matt had been thinking quietly all day. He absentmindedly scratched Spot's ear while staring at the lifeboat with its death-making weapon.

"Spot," he crooned softly to the animal, "it's true that man's best friend is his dog. You've been devoted and faithful to me for years. I love you as much as anyone can love a friend but now, Spot old buddy, I'm left with no choice. Tomorrow I may be too weak to do what I have to and you must be suffering with hunger the same as I am. I know your barking saved my life when the ship caught fire, but maybe it would have been better to go down with the rest of the crew. At least it would have been quicker that way. Don't give me that hurt dog look, Spot. There's no alternative. I either kill and eat you to stay alive for a few more days and hope for a rescue, or else we both starve to death together. There is no choice. I only hope and pray to God that I don't kill you and then get rescued tomorrow. That would be too much to have on my conscience, to know that if I had waited one more day, we both could have been saved. I can't take the chance, though, Spot. I can't wait any longer."

Matt felt a little of the tension ease from him after his explanation of the dilemma to the dog. After mulling the situation over all day long, it seemed

better, somehow, to voice the unspoken dread and bring the predicament out in the open. Spot had been, if not an understanding listener, at least a patient one.

The sailor got to his feet and started for the lifeboat; Spot dutifully arose to his feet.

"Stay there, Spot," Matt commanded.

The dog obediently sank back down.

Matt went to the lifeboat and, returning with the axe, he stood behind the dog.

"Look out there Spot," Matt pointed to the ocean.

Spot complied with the order and Matt gripped the axe hard.

"Forgive me, Lord" the seaman said quietly and swung hard toward the base of the animal's skull.

Using the keen edge of the axe, Matt dissected the body of his canine friend and buried the entrails and other inedible parts in a scooped out hollow in the sand. He then scraped every minute particle of meat from the bones and placed the meat in one pile while the bones went in another. When he was finished, there was a small cairn of fresh, gleaming bones that marked the demise of Spot and a small horde of life-giving meat.

Matt chewed, swallowed and digested the meat. When he had alleviated his hunger with the small but welcome repast, Matt, with sated appetite, fell into a deep, dreamless sleep.

Next morning he resumed his vigil on the sea. Nothing moved out there except the waves, rolling ceaselessly onward. No sign of life was visible. This was loneliness personified. Matt stoically regarded the horizon.

Towards noon, he rested from his pacing and his eyes fell upon the little gleaming cairn.

"I wish Spot was still here," he mused. "He sure would have loved those bones:"

Christmas

Chapel

Messages

For many, the term *Merry Christmas* has become a meaningless expression. For these people, Christmas is a time of hectic buying and selling, of feverish preparation and of dull disillusionment.

It is foolish to try to celebrate a birthday without the Guest of Honour. Christmas is an empty thing without Christ. To you, brothers in Christ, is given no little share in the great work of spreading the true Christian meaning of the great feast we are about to celebrate.



Christianity is built upon giving, the giving of self. Almighty God divested Himself of His glory, to become a helpless Babe, in order to give Himself to us.

It is my wish that the Infant Saviour will spark your souls with the true spirit of Christmas, so that you will experience the enduring peace and happiness that it can bring.

Very Sincerely Yours,
From Father E.J. Way,
Catholic Chapel.



At this season of the year there are many reunions where family members friends or neighbours either get together or get in touch. But getting together probably means that there must also be partings anew or continued separations — in short, good byes.

I wonder how many people stop to think that good bye is, in fact, a prayer in any language.

An Indian lady once spoke to me and my wife as we were parting which translated meant "I see God in your face — may He remain with you." The Jewish parting is *Shalom* meaning "Peace be with you," the French, "*A bieu*," or "*Au Revoir*", the German "*auf Wiedersehen*", the Italian "*Reverderci*", all express a hope, a prayer to a power greater than man that the people parting may meet again. Implicit in all these casual commonplace remarks is the acknowledgment that our lives are really in God's hands, not sometimes, but all the time. It is becoming less of a social practice today to add D.V. to propositions and plans, but up to the war years many people would add D.V. (*Deo Volente*, or God willing) to even such a commonplace thing as a letter stating by what train one expected to arrive.

But nevertheless we do acknowledge in many little ways or gestures how dependent we are on the good will and love of God. An English child's war-time prayer went:

Thank Thee, oh Lord, for this my bed,
For roof unbombed above my head,
And for the gift of daily bread;
Why is it we often come to know,
Belatedly from other's woe,
The gratitude we always owe?

And so at this Christmas Season it is particularly appropriate to remember on the many casual occasions on which we say "Farewell" to friends or neighbours after happy get togethers, we really mean is *Peace be on earth, His good will towards men*.

From Padre Nichols

CHRISTMAS CONCERT

KINGSTON A - GO - GO

Kingston-A-Go-Go-65 was the title of this year's Christmas Concert, and it a-went-went off like a box of noisy and brilliant fireworks. For the first time in several years it can truthfully be said "This was one Hell of a show!"

The concert (or Variety Show, as its organizers called it) played to a packed house in the afternoon of Saturday December 18. But it actually began many weeks before that. It began when the guys in the Music dorm held an election to determine who would take charge of this year's production. They voted in Bill Knight as the Producer and Director and Bert Jellifo as the Assistant Producer and Director. And under the capable guidance of these two gentlemen the concert was born and gradually shaped into the polished performance we were privileged to witness. The number of hours given up to practice by them and the rest of the cast is beyond count. All that can be said is that they were many, and that the performers all have much credit due to them for thier efforts. Now..



by Alan Baker

ON TO THE SHOW!

The house-lights dim.. the drums roll.. wail.. and Bob Puckett, Master of Ceremonies, stands in centre-stage as the curtains swish assunder. He's got a tight hold on the stick-mike and with feeling he invites us all to "Shake a Hand." The drums crash to a halt. "The band" Bob says, "will play as its opening number "Perfidia." They do a good job of it and there is a wave of appreciative applause. The band is called The Kingsmen and is made up of Bill Hutton - piano, The Monk - 1st tenor sax, Jack Macullen - 2nd tenor sax. Billy Mallette - 1st alto sax, Jim Smale 2nd alto sax, Doug Sauve - drums, Al Thayer - bass and Wally Johnson - guitar. The whole crew of them plays "Don't Worry 'Bout Me" and "Sophisticated Lady." Things are off to a good start. Billy Mallette steps up front and centre with his sax and solos the tune "Robin's Nest," which results in much clapping and whistling. The mood changes. Tony Landry airs "Chariot" in a fine close-to-operatic voice. He sings "en francais", but his music transcends the language barrier and is greeted enthusiastically by everyone. The curtain falls on the first section of the show.



SINGERS AND SWINGERS

Ken Feltham at the mike with (from the left) Rick Swearingen, Vic DeBarletta (drummer), and Jim Rose stomping right along during the Horse Opera.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY!

As Bob Puckett prepares to introduce the Rhythm and Blues part of the entertainment, a strangely-hoarse female voice is heard in the audience. From out of no where a grimy three-hundred pound red-head appears in front of the stage. "She" is toting a wine bottle and between slugs she accuses the baffled M.C. of deserting "their" seven children. As it turns out "she" is mistaken. After donning her specs, she spots her real "husband", Deputy Warden Chinnery, sitting in the front row. Joyfully she thunders down on him and, sitting on his knee, she gives him a massive wifely hug....

RHYTHM AND BLUES

The Rocking Rebels roar in next with "Wild Weekend". The Rebs are: lead guitarist - Bill Knight, rhythm guitarist - Ken Feltham, drummer - Vic DeBarletta, bassman - Al Thayer, saxist - The Monk and pianist - Bill Hutton. Bill Knight vocalizes with "My Babe" and Paul Crawford hits the ether with "Walkin' With My Angel", which draws howls of appreciation from the audience. While the guys rock out, "Pet Moyse, in white bell-bottoms grinds with Boogie" a willowly Go-Go "Girl",

Kim the beat. "She" draws a deafening hail of whistles. "Bring It On Home To Me" sings John Singleton and we wonder how his home's still standing if he rocks it like this! "Lloyd Thaxton's" theme is zip-ped through by the Rocking Rebels. And, to wrap up this section of the show, K.G. Rowe really hits the rhythm spot with that Canadian classic "Diana".

HORSE OPERA

While we wait for the next curtain, a bubble-nosed clown, Eddy Lefbvre, gives the M.C. a rough time by insisting that he wants to enter his horse in the rodeo that's in progress. The M.C. can't convince him that this is a Variety Show and not a rodeo.

Appropriately enough, the next portion of the show is Western in theme. "Do What You Do Do Well Boy" advises Rick Swearingen in a very authentic nasal-country voice and all of us hoosiers howl happily. Somberly Ken Feltham intones the tragic ballad "Folsom Prison Blues" and is rewarded with the most heartfelt ovation of the afternoon. The melancholy is promptly dispelled by Norm Doucette who reels out "Darling Nellie Brown" on his howling harmonica. Back again comes Paul Crawford, this time singing "Send Me The Pillow That You Dream On"... he gets seven hundred pillows that night. "Don't Laugh" commands Jim Rose, and we don't because were too busy hootin' a-long with him.

Next, The Country Gentlemen Ken Feltham, Billy Knight, Doug Sauve, Pat O'Hara and Bill Hutton, tune up and instrumentally render "Ragedy Ann". Billy Knight vocally recalls his "Tiger Woman" and GO-GO-Girl Kim Moyse returns to give him a hip-twirling accompaniment. And the cowboys temporarily depart.

Back comes that would-be bronc-buster of a clown — riding a large horse clad in a diaper. It (the horse) happens to be Mrs. Chinnery — I mean Howie Sanford, looking more ravishing than ever.

To close the first half of the show, The

Johnson Quartet, composed of Wally Johnson, Bill Knight, Doug Sauve and Al Thayer, entertains with "Grandfather's Clock", "Caravan" and "Wheels". Bob Puckett belts out a rockin version of "Odessa" and we have a ten minute intermission. Cold water is served (FREE!!) at the drinking fountain.



SECOND HALF

The Kingsmen open their program with a Fanfare: "Gay Paree" and move on quickly to "Moonlight in Vermont". Wally Johnson handles the fingerwork of "Never On Sunday" like a pro, with only subtle backing from the band. The group glides smoothly through "Exodus" and "You Belong To My Heart". Now Tony Landry returns with "Desesperadamente" (Loved One) and the response of the audience is terrific (who says we only appreciate Rock 'n' Western?).

RETURN OF THE COWBOYS

Back come The Country Gentlemen playing their theme "Guitar Boogie Breakdown". Wishfully, Jim Rose calls up his memories of that good old "Mountain Dew" and it seems that many in the audience recalls it fondly too. Rick Swearingen keeps the mood going by wailing the pitiful tale of those "Invisible Tears" (that he cries at the thought of that thar potent liquor!).

The mouth-organ of Norm Doucette entertains next with the rollicking "Soldier's Joy". Billy Knight comes back with

the story in song of another one of his ex-girl-friends: this one he calls "Devil Woman". The Country Gents take over with "The Blue Grass Waltz", a tune specially composed for the show by Ken Feltham and Bill Knight—and a good one it is too. Of course no Western program is complete without a song by Hank Williams and this one is no exception as Ken Feltham mournfully explains "I can't Help It If I'm Still In Love With You". The Gents combine instrumentally to give us "Mocking Bird". The final Western number of the afternoon is that piece by Roger Miller with the crystal-clear lyrics, "Dang Me", naturally, as voiced by Bill Knight.



K.P. A-GO-GO !!!

The Rocking Rebels are back but this time they aren't alone!! Two identically attired Go-Go-"Girls" named Ronnie Labovitch and Johnny Tryon join them to add a little visual interest to their numbers. As the first song, "Wild Little Willy", rocks out, Ronnie and Johnny move into their special cages just in front of the stage on either side and there they **really** get into the swing of things. Bob Puckett beats out "What'd I Say" and K.G. Rowe gets all worked up about a mess of "Poison Ivy". John Singleton sings enthusiastically about his "Miss Ann" and young John and Ron rock-on. A "Screaming Guitar" cuts the air and in time to its

steely-twang the "girls" twist, whirl, kick, jump and writhe. Bill Knight keeps the sound going hard and heavy with his version of "Need Your Lovin". The saxs wail the "Hucklebuck" and to wrap things up Bob Puckett romps his way through "Johnny Be Good". During this number the go-go-kids return to the stage and they and the Rebs go through every known dance step before it is over!

INTO THE STRETCH

To wrap things up the Johnson Quartet again steps into the spotlight to do two final selections, "Apache" and "Sweet Georgia Brown". And as his last offering John Singleton does the bluesy ballad "Unchained Melody".

Now the entire cast is back on stage and it is Finale Time. The opening number, "Shake A Hand", also serves to close the show. Bob Puckett starts the song along, but pretty soon the whole gang joins in and we know that for another Christmas the concert is over.

EPILOGUE

NOW it is time for congratulations and the first words of approval come from Deputy Warden Chinnery. His opinion seems to match ours; he feels the show was a great accomplishment. Warden Smith takes the microphone next and his praise is without restraint. His opinion of the concert could not be higher and he expresses the wish and the invitation to see more of the same before very long (**LIKE AT, SAY, EASTER? ? ?**). Deputy Warden Bell take the stage and he too echoes these sentiments. Apparently they mean it. From among our visitors from the outside Syl Apps, M.P.P. and ex-N.H.L. great, steps up to the mike and delivers his sincere congratulations to the cast. If he was Ringo the audience wouldn't applaud him any louder than they are now!

Among the other visitors is Professor Ryan, Dean of the Faculty at Queens University. We hope that he and all the others found the show as enjoyable as we did....

Congratulations are due also to the several men whose work behind the scenes contributed so much to the smooth and successful running of the show. To Ernie Griffiths the man who operated the curtains so precisely. To Red Davis the acoustics expert who kept the sound system working like a charm. To Eddy Karpenko the guy responsible for the numerous perfectly timed lighting effects. And to Joe Dumas the electrician who made sure all the electronic gear was in working order before the show ever began.

A special tip of the hat goes to Lyle Chickoloski and George Craig for the masterful piece of art they created as a backdrop for the concert. It is a real pleasure to see something other than those tragic-comic masks which haunted the back of the stage for so long. The new scenery is a brilliantly colored reproduction of the main drag in Las Vegas, Nevada, and not only did it brighten up the show but it also gives the illusion that the stage is twice its actual size. And on that exaggerated note we close!!!



SOME OF K.P.'s BODY BUILDERS

Back Row: Bill Walker, Bill Green, Marty Daley, Lanny Josephs, Mike Daley, Jim Griese. Front Row: Paul Violette, "Bud" Smith, "Porky" James Major.

Sports

SOFTBALL
HORSESHOES
HANDBALL
BODY BUILDING

Name											
Name		SCORECARD									
Name											
Name					by Alan Baker						

FLOOR HOCKEY

Without a doubt this game qualifies as the most interesting, remarkable, efficient and original ... method ever yet devised for wearing out running shoes (and, incidentally, the feet within them). The secret of this unique method is excessive and prolonged friction between the foot, the running shoe and what ever lies beneath them—like, for instance, an opponent's face. Friction, of course, produces wear on the surface that is rubbed, but in this case it also produces another even more destructive effect — sweat. Under the joint attack of these two potent forces — and canvas-rotting sweat — a running shoe can expect to be reduced to an odorous, clammy, contaminated rag within a week.

Apart from the short-lived foot-gear above mentioned, the following equipment is required by any would-be participant in the Gentlemanly sport of Hockey-de-floor: one whittled-down broom handle (to be carried for purposes of self-defence during the game); four-hundred-sixty-seven yards of pressure bandages (to be used to hold battered limbs together); two shin-pads and two elbow pads (to protect shins and elbows respectively); one stick of chewing gum (to be thoroughly chewed and

surreptitiously affixed to base of whittled down broom handle for extra traction); one foul-smelling sweater six sizes too small that was used to play ball in last summer (for identification purposes should participant die during the game); one Red Cross card specifying blood type (in event of a transfusion being necessary); one crying towel, bath size (for losers); one dictionary of obscene words and phases (to learn the language of the game); and last, but not really all that important, one puck made from the buffing-pad of an ordinary household floor-polisher-cum-waxer (to pass around while wearing out the running shoes)..... Damit! I forgot the most important item of all ... a will, or, if you have nothing to leave anyone, a dramatically worded suicide note inscribed in blood on the back of your favourite National Hockey League star.....

Note: this sport should have special appeal to veterans of Iwo Jima, Dunkirk or the Battle of the Bulge, any other bullets-'n'-bayonet charge, or to ex-jousting enthusiasts and people with a death wish..... I understand Ian Smith has declared floor hockey the national sport of his technically non-existent nation.....

ANYWAY, floor hockey provides plenty of interesting and unpredictable



DYNAMOS

Back Row: Dave Pritchard, Joe Matwick, Doug Kruse, Jim Rose. Front Row: Ernie Coates, Charlie Stockwell, Lanny Joseph, Bill Walker. Front and Center: Paul Franks.

action during the winter months for players and spectators alike. Here's how some of the games have happened.....

A TIGHT ONE

On Monday November 29, the National-Hawks downed the Dynamos 12-10 after a close, hard fought game on B-side. The opening goal came at 5.10 in the first period as Dave Pritchard fired the puck in on the short side of the Hawks' net. In the third period he scored two more. Red Huntington evened it up at 10.15 with a long-shot from out near the centre-line, and during the second and third periods he racked up four more for the Hawks. Dynamo Charlie Stockwell also netted a hat-trick....one

in each period. His team-mate, Dumas, took a pair during the final minutes of play and singles went to Rose, Barker, Savage, Smith and Alberts.

Bruins Bomb Barons

A week later on December 6, the Bruins trounced the Barons 14-7 on A-side. There can't be much doubt that Ernie Coates won this game for the Bruins. He scored a total of nine goals, most of them directly in front of the goal mouth where he stopped after each rush to dazzle hapless goalie, John Shaw, with his lightning feints. Other Bruins scorers were Dodge, Laporte, Coombs, Paquette and Couchie who all accounted for one apiece. Star for the

Barons was Billy Alberts with a simple trio of netted pucks. Pritchard chalked up two and Laidlaw and Upshaw scored the other pair between them.

Barons Break Aces

Thursday December 2 saw the other A-side team, the Aces, lose to the Barons by a 9-7 score. Andy Anderson put the game on the scoreboard at 2.50 of the first period as he zoomed in on the Barons' goal with an unstoppable shot. Fifty-five seconds later he did the same thing again. The period was nearly over before Dave Pritchard and Mike Armstrong evened it up and Jerry Upshaw put the Barons ahead. In the second period Anderson tied it again at 18.30, but Billy Alberts gave the lead back to the Barons at 19.57. Alberts scored again to start things off in the third period with a flip-shot over the Ace netminders head. Eight minutes later Anderson again reduced the Barons' lead to one. Within seconds Alberts had it back to two. Ron Labovitch promptly raised it to three and then Alberts scored his fourth and final marker of the night. At 15.09 Red Knight netted a goal for the Aces, but a minute later Pritchard retaliated for the Barons. Knight took his second tally at 18.53 and, with five seconds remaining in the game, his team-mate...Martin made the final scoring play.

DYNAMOS DEFEATED

Back on B-side on Friday December third, the National-Hawks squeaked through with an 11-10 victory over the Dynamos. Clare Longlad got the game under way after four and a half minutes of play with a shot through the legs of the Dynamo netminder. He scored twice more during the course of the game. Ray Savage evened it up at 6.05 with the first of his hat-trick for the night. At 6.33...Rose gave the Dynamos a one goal lead. Before the period was over, Red Huntington had scored twice for the Hawks, but Savage, Rose and Louis had given the Dynamos a 5-3 lead. During the second period,

however, Huntington drove in four goals and Longlad and Johnny Tryon each got one apiece for the Hawks. Dumas netted a pair for the Dynamos and Memullen, Rose and Savage wrapped the scoring for that team. In the final period Huntington tied it up with his seventh goal of the night and Longlad bagged the winning marker.

BRUINS DOWN ACES

On Wednesday December 8, the Aces succumbed to the attacks of the Bruins as they were outscored 16-8. Ricky Parsons of Aces accounted for the first two goals, scoring the first at the 1.10 mark and the other at the 8.06 point of the first period. At 12.12 Beek made it 4-1 for the Aces. At 2.40 of the second period Martin made it 5-1 but the Bruins were only playing possum. At 3.10 Ray Couchie netted his first goal of the night for the Bears. Then, within a space of ten minutes, Ernie Coates fired into the Aces' goal five times and Couchie did it once to give the Bruins an undisputable lead. Ronnie Druce shot back with one goal at the sixteen minute mark but this was quickly equalized for the Bruins by Pitman.

The first goal of the third period was on the Bruins side of the score-card. It was netted by Coombs. At 5.37 Beek chalked one up for the Aces but in the following three minutes Coates geared up again and placed a further three shots between the Aces' goal-posts. This brought his total for the night to nine. Immediately afterwards Couchie clinched his hat-trick for the game. Seip took the final Bruin marker at 12.25. Two minutes later, Beek got the last of his trio of goals. Druce scored the Aces' eighth, and his second goal of the game at 19.27.

ACES FALL TO BARONS

The top place Aces suffered a 19-15 defeat at the hands of the Barons on Friday December 10. It was a game in which most of the goals were scored by a few big guns. Billy Alberts of the Barons led the goal-getting parade with

a total of seven. He fired four of them home in the second period and the rest in the third period. Second came Dave Pritchard, Alberts' passing partner, with six goals which he netted in the span of three periods. For the Aces the big shooters were Andy Anderson and Ronnie Druce who each fired in five apiece. Jerry Upshaw, manager of the Barons, got himself a hat-trick as did Ricky Parsons for the opposition. Ron Labovitch scored twice for the Barons and Palmer and Armstrong each added one. The remaining Aces' marker came off the stick of Martin.

DYNAMOS DOMINATE HAWKS

The game of Wednesday December 15 was a rout as the Dynamos dumped the Hawks 15-5. Buddy Smith started the Dynamos on their way to victory at 4:16 of the first period and from that moment on the Hawks were out of the game. Rose, Savage, Lewis and Stockwell all scored for the Dynamos in that opening period. Jack Diriger claimed a couple for the Hawks. In the second period the Dynamos collected seven more goals and the Hawks got nothing. Of the seven, Ray Savage netted three, Jim Rose snatched a pair and singles went to Lewis and Stockwell. In the final period Lewis scored another two and Stockwell an additional one for the Dynamos. Longlad took the Hawks third goal and Ollie Barker made the final effort that put the last two goals on the scoreboard.

BARONS BOUNCED BY ACES

The Aces defeated the Barons on Thursday the sixteenth by the score of 17-12 after a rugged hard-contested game. Andy Anderson led the Aces' attack during most of the sixty minutes of play and managed to rack-up seven goals for himself in the process. Close behind him in the fire-power parade was his team-mate Ronnie Druce who ended the game with five markers to his credit. For the Barons the biggest scorers were Dave Pritchard and Billy Alberts who netted that

puck four and three times respectively. Leblanc accounted for two more of the Aces' goals and Parsons, Martin, and Knight potted the rest. The remainder of the Barons' scoring was done by Upshaw (two), Armstrong (one), and Laidlaw (two).

THIS was the last pre-New Years' game.

B-SIDE TAKES BOTH THE YEAR'S BIG GAMES

The two big dates each year as far as floor hockey is concerned are Christmas Eve and New Years Eve. On those nights, with the entire population out to watch. All-Star Teams from A-side and B-side do battle to determine just which side *does* have the best players in the league whether these games actually DO determine this is a matter open for debate. Anyway, this year the B-side All-Stars, under the management of Clare Longlad, clearly demonstrated that they could handle their opposition without too much trouble. They emerged victorious from both games.

In the first battle B-side outscored A-side 14-7. The opening goal was taken for A-side by Ronnie Druce after only two minutes of play. Within seconds Ricky Parsons made it 2-0. At the half way point of that first period Billy Alberts initiated the scoring for B-side. Hot on his heels followed Jim Rose and Red Huntington. The period ended with the score 3-2 in B-sides favour. Four goals were taken in the second period, a pair for each team. Clare Longlad and Johnny Tryon accounted for B-side's markers. Andy Anderson and.....LeBlanc each netted a puck for A-side. Billy Alberts opened the scoring in the third period and before the game was over he had put the puck in the right place three more times. This gave him a total of five goals and earned him the title of the game's first star. Red Huntington also racked up two more goals to complete his hat-trick for the evening. Singles



NATIONAL HAWKS

Timekeepers in the background: Ike Crellian and Mert DeCoach. Back Row: Bruce Lewis, Tommy Furhman, Buddy Smith, Terry Elliot. Front Row: Clare Longlad, Jerry Laverne, Red Huntington.

went to Barker and Dumas of B-side and to Upshaw, Dodge and Anderson of the losing team. Successfully defending the net for B-side was Paul Franks. The losing goalies were Laberge, Couchie and Bicego.

NEW YEARS: ALBERTS TOP SCORER AGAIN

The figures on the scoreboard show a tighter game on New Years Eve; B-side won by 15-12. Billy Alberts again accounted for five of B-side's goals, including the winning marker, and these coupled with three assists gave him the special scoring award for the game. Andy Anderson who scored six goals for A-side placed second on a points basis. Charlie Stockwell netted

a hat-trick for B-side and Jim Rose and Red Huntington potted a pair apiece. Singles were racked up by Rocky Thibeault, John Tryon, and Clare Longlad. The remaining six of A-side's dozen markers were put in the net by Ron Labovitch (two), Martin (two), Ricky Parsons (one) and John Dodge (one). In goal again for B-side was Paul Franks but this time he had a lot of help from his backup man,..... Laverne. The netminders for A-side were Bicego and Laberge. Refereeing this game (and the one Christmas Eve) were Bobby Thibeault and Murray Palmer. Ike Crellian was the scorekeeper and Mert DeCoach handled the penalties and statistics.

**TOP TEN SCORERS IN
INDIVIDUAL POINTS RACE**

PLAYER	GOALS	ASSISTS	POINTS	P.I.M.
ERNIE COATES — BRU.	84	41	125	3
BILLY ALBERTS — BAR.	60	27	87	6
RED HUNTINGTON — N.H.	60	22	82	36
ANDY ANDERSON — ACES	64	12	76	13
CLARE LONGGLAD — N.H.	55	18	73	20
DAVE PRITCHARD — BAR.	48	20	68	14
JIM ROSE — DYNAM.	30	31	61	21
RONNIE DRUCE — ACES	38	13	51	11
JOHN TRYON — N.H.	17	29	46	18
CHARLIE STOCKWELL — DYN.	31	14	45	27

THE BIGGEST SINNER IN THE LEAGUE IS OLLIE BARKER WHO HAS SO FAR RACKED UP 46 MINUTES IN PENALTIES !!!!

STANDINGS OF GOALKEEPERS

PLAYER	WON	LOST	GOALS A.
FRANKS — DYNAM.	10	8	170
LAVERGNE — N.H.	9	7	158
BRUYERE — ACES	5	1	68
BICEGO — BRUINS	4	5	115
LEFEVBRE — BARONS	2	4	80

TEAM STANDINGS (JAN.1)

TEAM	PLAYED	WON	LOST	TIED	PTS.
ACES	14	9	5	0	18
NATIONAL-HAWKS	18	9	9	0	18
DYNAMOS	18	9	9	0	18
BARONS	13	6	7	0	12
BRUINS	13	5	8	0	10

FRATERNITIES and/or UNIONS

NEW YORK.—The United States Attorney General's Office asked for a \$4100,000 bond on Charles and Edward Lasser. The brothers are accused of cashing \$68,000 in bad cheques since August.

The pair presently free on bond from a mail fraud conviction in Los Angeles, California, are said to have passed \$9,300 to an Air-Line in the past few months. They have flown from Los Angeles to their homes in Long Island, N.Y., every weekend during their long drawn-out trial.

The Assistant Attorney General said, "They gave a \$1600 bad cheque to the bank right across from the courthouse of the trial. A \$500 bad cheque to the court-reporter for a transcript of their trial and they gave their own defense attorney a bogus cheque for over \$30,000; and this," continued the Assistant Attorney General, "is the heighth of infamy."

Sacramento Union

ONTARIO'S ANNUAL PENAL NEWS BRIEFS 1965

Chief Justice J. C. McRuer having been appointed a one-man royal commission has undertaken an exhaustive inquiry into civil liberties and human rights in Ontario.

Other noteworthy appointments are the Deputy-Attorney Generalship assumed by Mr. A. R. Dick, Q. C. and the post of Chief Magistrate for Ontario assumed by Mr. Arthur Klien, Q. C.

DEPARTMENT OF REFORM INSTITUTIONS:

Having been founded in 1946, the Department has jurisdiction over 4 reformatories, 5 industrial farms, 2 training centres, 4 clinics, 4 forestry camps, 1 guidance and 1 treatment centre for women, 8 district jails, 2 city jails and 35 county jails.

Nine training schools are a direct responsibility; three others are operated by Roman Catholic religious orders.

Two new Training Schools have been established. Hagersville will accommodate 120 boys, aged from 14 to 17. A separate community will accommodate all boys 10 years and under in a 'home-like atmosphere' in houses removed from the main section of the school.

A second new school, located at Sudbury will accommodate 120 boys of all religious denominations.

Also the new Training Schools Act provides that all admissions will be made by court order and not adminis-

trative decisions. It also gives the right of appeal to parents, the children's aid societies or to anyone who has a legitimate interest in the child. It carefully avoids labelling children either as delinquent or as neglected.

Changes in the financial setup now provide the full responsibility to be footed by the Government.

A two day conference on the 'Treatment of the Addicted Offender' was so successful that it is to become an annual event.

A new training Centre now being established at the Industrial Farm, Fort William for youthful offenders, 16 to 21 years will provide vocational training in the construction field.

At Wendigo Lake near South River, a new minimum security Forestry Camp has been established.

The establishment of Regional and Classification Units to replace the present county and city jails is being promoted by the Department. Being provided is the advice and experience of specialists in planning and organizing facilities the resources for staff training and possibly (in principle) 50% of construction costs to any group of counties which will build and operate a regional detention and classification centre to replace the present county jails.

Use of plastic surgery in the process of rehabilitation has been explored with the help of a Toronto plastic surgeon, Dr. H. L. Silver.

Judges and magistrates are enabled to visit institutions and keep informed of all facilities and services available by an organized program.

A total of 295 staff the Ontario Provincial Probation Service 191 are probation officers. The Provincial Services budget is \$1,500,000. With authority restricted to Juvenile and Family Courts, there are 47 municipally employed probation officers in Ontario. Salaries are unchanged group 1 to III form \$4,600 to \$8,200 by examina-

tion at one level. Supervising Probation Officer's salaries - \$7,800 to \$9,500.

An 'Inspector of Probation Services' position has been created to maintain standards of efficiency in the 67 different offices which are located in 17 supervisory areas.

The Ontario Provincial Service with a view to having more time to work with its clientele is experimenting with minimal case recording methods.

The Probation Service, aware of the part that alcoholism plays in relation to crime has appointed a Senior Probation Officer to encourage the use of 'Alcoholics Anonymous' and clinical facilities in its probation program across the Province.

ELIZABETH FRY SOCIETY OF OTTAWA:

Fifty-one ex-inmates were served during the year. Assistance to these girls may have been in the form of helping them to find living accommodation and jobs, of seeing that they got medical or psychiatric help, of helping with the purchase of clothing and groceries, of supplying transportation to their homes or of meeting trains.

The case worker is regularly in attendance at court visiting the local jail is carried out twice weekly The case worker periodically visits the Kingston Prison for Women as part of the pre-release program of girls who are being released to Ottawa They now occupy an office at 14 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa.

ELIZABETH FRY SOCIETY, TORONTO BRANCH:

Accomplishments have been many this year as the Society has been very concerned in public action. It helped initiate a protest against the transferring of the Prison for Women from Kingston to Cornwall the Public Action Committee presented a brief to the Select Committee on Youth it also prepared a brief on the needs

of the elderly, for presentation to the Committee on Aging.

Two study groups are currently examining all aspects of Juvenile Delinquency the Board of Directors met with representatives of other agencies and suggested the need of Juvenile Court for placement facilities other than training schools, such as group homes throughout the city a need for accommodation for unattached teenagers who need to live under supervision a need for working girls' hostels serving girls in the 15-18 years' age group.

JOHN HOWARD SOCIETY, ONT.

The 13 branches of this Society provided direct after-care services last year to 2,488 ex-inmates, of whom 270 were under parole supervision. Its community after-care services involved a total of 22,672 personal contacts and \$36,210 spent providing material needs for ex-prisoners. Three pre-release workers in penitentiaries, reformatories and training centres had a total of 4,340 pre-release interviews with inmates or contacts on their behalf, affecting 1,552 different inmates A number of branches were engaged in the studying of needed new detention facilities in their local areas.....

Representations were made to the Royal Commission - Inquiry into Civil Rights with respect to legal aid, bail, transcripts of evidence and privileged communication. A Board Committee has been studying 'Living Accommodation'.

A community seminar for the Ottawa Branch clergymen on the 'Church in Corrections' has been established.

A pre-release discussion group at Collin's Bay Penitentiary was initiated as was a group project in the Toronto Office As part of its pieces education function, over 51,000 pieces of literature were distributed to interested citizens, libraries and government departments.....

IF YOU WANT TO IMPROVE

by H. Kimmel

I was given my first golf clubs at the age of twelve and began to "duffer" around the course with a friend every Sunday for years. My game improved little by little. Before long, I was even hitting the ball! But then I improved no more.

My friend made progress at about the same rate but after he broke a hundred, he continued to improve until he was shooting in the high eighties. I couldn't understand it. We were about the same age. He was no more of a natural athlete than I, and yet his golf game improved and mine did not. In an effort to overtake him, I began to practice my game after school. But it did no good. My game did not improve. And so finally in envious exasperation, I asked him how he managed to improve his golf. His answer was simple: "I take lessons."

That night I asked my father, who had been quite an athlete in his youth,

what difference it made. "I practice, I said, and everyone knows that practice makes perfect."

I have never forgotten my father's reply. "Practice will only make perfect if the practice is directed to perfection. You are practicing without supervision, without understanding what it is you are trying to do. You may be holding the club wrong, swinging it wrong, using your wrists wrong, and all that practice does is to perfect your faults! If you want to improve, take a lesson and then practice what you have learned."

In the years since, I've had occasion to remember those words many times. Many of our efforts to live well are frustrated because we try to "go it alone," to learn from just our experience, when all the time there is the cumulative moral wisdom of the ages available to us. I see this again and

again in the actions of young people, in the frustrations of family happiness, in the area of personal relations. It is not that people will not work at life; they work hard, they practice continually, but their life-score fails to improve because they do not take lessons; they seem reluctant to turn to the past for spiritual guidance.

It is, of course, a remarkable thing that we should still turn to the past for spiritual guidance; that even in a world in which technology is racing into the future with supersonic speed, morality should still be expressed in Biblical formulations.

This would seem to be a paradox. We do not turn to the Bible for our knowledge of agriculture; we do not search it for chemical formulae; we do not depend on the Bible for our military tactics or weapons (although, it would be something of a privilege to live once again in a world where the deadliest weapon was a spear or sword) but we do turn to it for our faith, our religion, our way of life.

And while some might suggest that we have outgrown the old-time religion, and need a new faith and a new morality, the plain fact of the matter is that we have yet to catch up with the Bible's ideals. The Ten Commandments will not be obsolete until men stop lying and stealing and murdering, both as individuals and as nations; the law of brotherly love is still as absolute an ideal as it was three thousand years ago.

These lessons for life, therefore, lean heavily upon tradition, upon the literature of the Bible, upon the teachings of the Talmud, which is the post-Biblical development of Jewish thought and morality, upon the various writings of the Jewish religious past.

The insights of Moses and the prophets, of psalmists and philosophers help us see our lives against the moral guideposts of history, and help us solve our contemporary problems by eternal truths. —

TELLTALE HAIR

A peaceful byproduct of the atomic bomb may someday outrank fingerprints as a reliable method of courtroom identification.

The process, pioneered by University of Toronto professor R.E. Jervis, is described by W.B. Common, Ontario's deputy attorney general, as one of the greatest scientific aids the courts have ever had.

It is called neutron activation analysis-NAA for short.

Using NAA, a human hair can be precisely identified by the rays it emits, after bombardment in a nuclear reactor. If another hair shows the same NAA "profile" the odds are 4,000,000 to one that they came from the same head.

Prof. Jervis made it clear that NAA is not confined to hair. The lab has been successful in using it on slivers of glass from windshields and headlights of 20 different kinds of cars.

"We think it can be applied with the same preciseness to soils, to a smear left on a safe by a burglar tool, to ropes and other fibres and the whole range of naturally-occurring materials," he said.

One thing NAA cannot do, he added, is identify organic poisons found in the body.

The ability of NAA to measure even the minutest quantities of about 20 chemicals in human tissue samples from autopsies opens up a vista in medical research potentially as important and exciting as its use in the courts.

"I expect to pass through this world but once. Therefore if there is any good I can do, if there is any kindness I can show to my fellow beings, let me do it now, let me not deter nor neglect it, for I shall not pass this way again!"

FRENCH PRISONS CHANGE

by Harry Ellis

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In recent years, French prisons have stood out darkly against the lurid light of the Algerian problem, which enmeshed the nation in war and terrorism.

Prisons were in the news as places of incarceration, and sometimes of torture. Political prisoners, both Arab and French, were committed for acts of violence against the state.

French prisons came to loom in public thought as dour places with thick-barred windows, surrounded by grim guards wielding tommy guns.

Today the Algerian problem has faded into the background and officials of the French Ministry of Justice hope fervently that the French people will learn to look upon their jails in a different light.

For within the prisons of France, housing about 29,000 adult prisoners, a program of rehabilitation is being carried on, aimed at restoring prisoners to a useful career at the end of their prison terms.

This applies to almost all prisoners, even the most hardened, for in France today the average life sentence is commuted eventually to about 20 years.

The program does not apply to political prisoners, but only to prisoners committed for criminal offences.

A novel feature of the rehabilitation program is the presence in the largest French jails of "educators", men as-

signed to oversee and counsel a certain number of prisoners. A counselor or "educator", contacts a prisoner on the latter's arrival after sentencing. He talks with the prisoner, discusses his problems, and seeks to gain the prisoner's confidence.

The latter is encouraged, over and above his regular prison job, to join group activities conducted by the "Educator"—perhaps painting lessons, cinema discussions, or music appreciation.

About 100 such educators are spread throughout the largest prisons of France. Justice officials hope to swell their number greatly, by opening a special two-year school for their training.

Paris officials admit they are battling against the entrenched opposition of many "security-minded" prison officials who object to the "coddling" of prisoners. A vocal segment of the public also appears to be opposed to "justice tempered with understanding", ever since 1935. It was at this time that the administration of French prisons was switched from the Ministry of the Interior to the Ministry of Justice.

Apart from this counselling service is a separate effort to train each prisoner in a useful trade, with emphasis upon metal-working and construction jobs. This program applies especially

to prisoners classified as "young adults" between 18 and 25 years of age.

Three large technical training centers exist in France, where young adult prisoners do nothing but learn a trade, as they serve out their time.

Upon "graduation" they take competitive examinations and, if successful, receive a diploma of technical proficiency from the French Ministry of Labor. These are ordinary diplomas granted to all French workers, and in no way single out the recipient's prison background.

In the twelve central, or long-term, prisons of France, each prisoner is assigned a regular job, for which he is paid a low wage. A portion of this wage is put aside as a nest egg and given to the man upon his release.

These men more or less learn as they work, unlike the prisoners in the three technical training centers, who are taught their trade by full-time instructors.

Entirely separate from these programs for adult prisoners is the administration of minor offenders, boys

and girls less than 18 years old. Their cases are handled by judges of juvenile courts, who assign the young offenders to various kinds of correctional institutions.

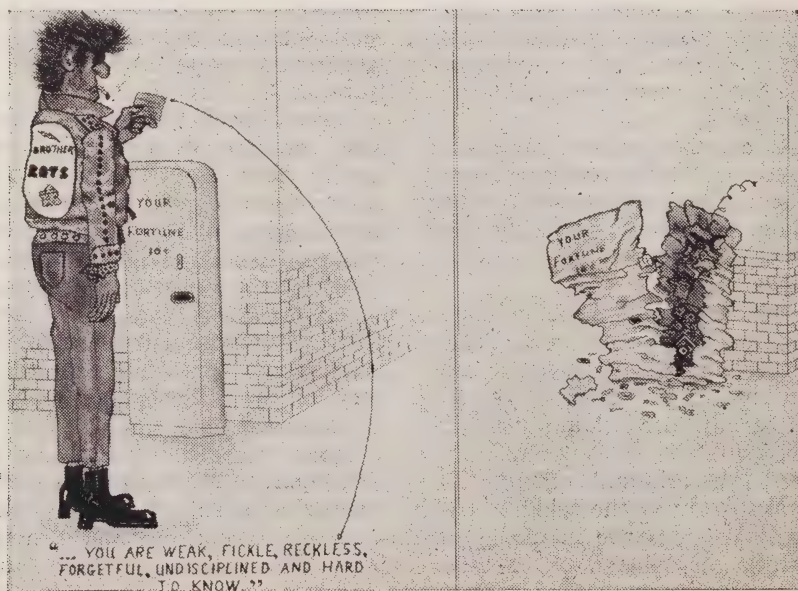
Some of these are operated by the Ministry of Justice itself. Many others are operated by private agencies, supported by government funds.

A "prison" atmosphere is avoided wherever possible. Often there are no walls, no gates, and the young inmates receive periodic "liberty" passes to visit nearby towns.

The entire effort is to reorient young delinquents toward an acceptable social attitude and to equip them with a trade. Children under 14 years old receive normal academic schooling.

Those between 14 and 16 are given training in a trade — metalworking, construction, farming or the merchant marine — if they are boys, and secretarial training, hairdressing and sewing if they are girls.

A recently passed French law, not yet in effect, will change this schedule to require normal academic training up to the age of 16, after which training in a trade can start.





PLEASE CONTINUE

I would like to continue taking the Telescope for another year. Thank you very much. My address is:

Mrs. Thelma Earlom,
Scarborough, Ont.

GETTING MORE INTERESTING

Please renew my subscription. I find the last couple of issues much more interesting since they are more personal and less abstract. Keep up the good work.

Yours

T.J. Kendrick,
Bayside, N.Y.

DID YOU GET THE MONEY?

I received the Telescope to-day. I see under the address 10- 65. I presume that my subscription runs out in Oct. 1965.

On sept. 3rd, 1965, I sent you a dollar, with a letter, to renew my subscription. Did you not receive this, or has the date on the label not been changed yet?

Please let me know.

Thank you!

Sincerely

(Miss) Josie B. Medd.
Chatham, Ontario.

Sorry to cause you needless worry. We did receive your renewal money, but since the envelopes are made up two months in advance we haven't had a chance to change the expiry date on the label yet. Ed.

I'LL NEVER BE SORRY

I look forward to receiving your K.P. Telescope. I enjoy it all, from the first page to the last page.

I have mixed with the good class of people. I have known a good many ministers, Salvation Army Officers.

Speaking for myself, I have found more good in the so called bad, than I have found good in the so called good.

I will never be sorry I took your Telescope . . it will always remind me that you are all human beings. Good luck.

(Mrs.) Anne Moore
Bracebridge, Ontario.

YOU UNDERSTAND . . WE CONCUR

An individual is incarcerated in prison for breaking a law which is considered a criminal offence. The penalty is confinement.

I agree that the punishment should be the loss of his personal freedom. But, I disagree he should have to lose his dignity by wearing prison garb. It is a gross injustice that he does not receive full pay or wages for his labors. With this he could help support his family rather than have the wife go to work or be on the city welfare rolls. On his release he could have some money set aside for a 'rainy' day rather than the streets looking for a job as an ex-con.

Our prison laws are outmoded and archaic. We need reforms badly. While travelling around the world I found backward countries with advanced penal ideas and here in Canada, an advanced Country with backward ideas.

Sincerely,

R.M. Krivens,
Ottawa, Ontario.

VERY ENJOYABLE

Thank you for your recent copy of the Telescope. Our staff has read it and thoroughly enjoyed the articles and stories.

Please find enclosed a subscription order and \$1.00 for the undersigned.

Our very best wishes for the continued success of your fine publication.

J.E. Reid,

Managing Editor,

The Brandon Daily sun
Brandon, Manitoba.

FALLEN HEIR

I appear to have fallen heir to a subscription to your most interesting and worthwhile magazine. Not knowing my benefactor I wish to thank him via your "Letters to the Editor" column since I have enjoyed the two issues which I have recently received.

Sincerely,

Hugh S. Watts,
Boston, Mass.

MORE PICTURES

Allow me to suggest that you continue to use more and more pictures of the men within your institution in each issue. We, on the outside, seldom realize that those who are being punished for some crime against society are human beings.

I firmly believe that this is the fallacy of North American Law. It seeks to punish and "rehabilitate" a fictional, ghoul-like figure that has taken on animalistic features rather than containing a soul and mind equally sensitive to any other human being. To those who would disagree let me recommend to them these books: *The Meaning Of Persons* by Paul Tournier, M.D. and *the Gospel Of Jesus Christ* as set forth in the New Testament.

Sincerely,
Rev. R.D. Mills,
Rome, N.Y.

We certainly would like to be able to print more pictures as you suggest, but we are forced to limit our engraving costs to \$100.00 which the John Howard Society benevolently donates to the Magazine each year for this purpose. Ed.

UPHILL BATTLE

My one ambition has been to subscribe to the Telescope from the "outside." I watched it begin and observed it through its successes and low points, but never figured I'd ever read it outside the walls.

I know the Telescope is still carrying on its arduous, uphill battle for more realistic rehabilitation methods. Who knows? Maybe someday we'll pull abreast of other countries.

Here's wishing you lots of luck in your future endeavours inside and out.

Yours truly,
Bill M.
Toronto, Ontario.

ATTENTION ALL INMATES !

I am pleased to notify you that the following motion was passed at the meeting of City Council held on November 22nd 1965:

"That the Jaycees of Kingston, the Merchants who assisted financially, and the inmates of the penitentiaries who assisted in refurbishing the floats for the Santa Claus parade last Saturday be congratulated for the wonderful showing made".

Yours sincerely,
T.J. McKibbin,
Clerk-comptroller,
City Hall,
Kingston, Ontario.

ONE TOO MANY

I realize you have sent me two copies of your magazine at the request of my nephew. I now request that you at once remove my name from your mailing list as I have not the slightest intention of continuing his subscription. I have nothing against the magazine or its staff. I realize it gives you something to do. I just happen not to be even remotely interested in reading anything from criminals or about such institutions. This includes letters from my nephew.

Thank you,
Mrs. E. Bishop,
Spokane, Washington.

AS FOR LOOKS

Some folks in looks take so much pride,
They don't think of what's inside,
Well, as for me, I know my face
Can ne'er be made a thing of grace,
And so rather think I'll see
How I can fix the inside of me,
So folks'll say "He looks like sin,
But ain't he beautiful within."

—J. K. Bangs

So long as we love, we Serve. So long
as we are Loved by others I would al-
most say we are Indispensable; and
no Man is Useless while he is a
Friend.

—Stevenson

Telescope Crossword Puzzle Answers

Down	Across
1. Amen	1. Ache
2. Core	5. Imp
3. Hoodlums	8. Oslo
4. Eds.	12. Mood
5. Immense	13. Moe
6. Moat	14. Atom
7. Perry	15. Eros
8. Oar	16. Margrave
9. Stay	18. Ned.
10. Love	19. Metre
11. Omen	20. Yen
12. Moo	21. Loon
13. Ocean	23. Yrs.
14. Surge	25. Glucose
15. Gnu	28. Music
16. Lon	32. Nome
17. Eat	33. Ear
18. Seedman	35. Reno
19. Inn	36. Unsay
20. Cot	38. Tangent
21. Radiate	40. Nut
22. Yule	42. Deed
23. Ned	43. Lea
24. Tulle	46. Lucid
25. Lust	48. Sit
26. Emir	51. Umbrella
27. Able	53. Amor
28. Clot	54. Silo
29. Iota	55. Lot
30. Trot	56. Veto
31. Rot	57. Tret
32. Ava	58. Ete
	59. Anat

Confucious Says:

There are men who do not know,
And do not know that they do not know;
They are FOOLS; avoid them!

There are men who do not know,
And know that they do not know,
They are CHILDREN; instruct them!

There are men who know,
And do not know that they know,
They are SLEEPING; awaken them!

There are men who know,
And they know that they know,
They are WISE; follow them!

things go
better
with
Coke

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